

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 6.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1838.

NUMBER 1.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Communications, and Letters in business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Eastern Argus.

WHO IS EDWARD KENT?

Asks the Old Portland Gazette, with all the
gravity of a reverend owl—as if he were a little
the greatest man ever known, not excepting the
Great Mogul or Grand Lama, but—**WHO IS
EDWARD KENT?**

He is, by the aid of an expensive education,

a decent Lawyer.

He is the son of an old Blue Light Hartford

Convention Federalist—and does no discredit

to the teaching faculty of his father.

He is a young sprout of a family well known

for their abuse of the Government, and the brave

men who were bleeding for their country dur-

ing the last war.

He is an emanation from that party which, in

his native State, during that war, rejoiced over

the defeat of our gallant Army and Navy, and

actually built bonfires and rung bells to cele-

brate the triumphant entry of a British Army

into the City of Washington.

He is a young scion of the almost dead trunk

of Federalism in New Hampshire, transplanted

into Maine to rid him of the infancy brought up

on that party by their treason, and abuses of

their country and its President during one of its

severest struggles for liberty and independence.

He is of and from that party which led the

British Army, and protected smugglers during

that struggle.

He is of that party which vilified and abused

JEFFERSON, MADISON, and every demo-

cratic President the country ever had.

He is one of the "peace party in peace and

peace party in war." He is one of Biddle's

men, and like his master, likes his, "country

best when worst governed" viz: when he governs

it himself.

He is a friend to himself and to the ruffian

shrift gentry in general—an aristocrat in every

sense of the word—devoted to the advance-

ment of his party—a friend to a fat office, and

to all those who will help to keep him in it.

He is a Federalist, supporting Federalism

and measures, who have endeavored to stigma-

tize the friends of freedom and independence

as Jacobins and Agrarians. He is one of those

who believe that poor men have no right to vote;

that "Huge Paired" farmers are not fit for

Legislators.

He is in favor of the Constitution construed

to suit his party purposes, and not according to

its letter or spirit. Just such a friend as *Web-*

ster, H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy, Fisher Ames

and other old (ring necked) Federalists, in

and out of the Hartford Convention, ever were.

He is for a consolidated Government—for

holding public servants appointed to administer

the laws, subservient to his will and responsible

to him for the manner in which as freemen they

dare to vote.

He is a friend to the State so long as he can

govern it and get well paid, and would as soon

"part with his left hand" as to give up one title

of his power.

He is wonderfully in favor, just before Elec-

tion, of settling our Boundary Question.

He has promised more on paper, and done

less for the State, than any Governor she ever

had.

He and his party have endeavored surrepti-

tiously to flitch from the memory of the honored

LINCOLN the honor of being the first to as-

sert the rights of Maine.

He is a very modest man—so much so as to

use the same language on the Boundary that

other Governors have years before, and then

permit his party to brag him up, with the idea

that he is the author of it.

He has served the State some, and himself

and his party more. He was a member of the

infamous Hunkon Legislature, which outraged

and trampled upon the Constitution, and begot

four hasty Senators, in defiance of all consti-

tutional law and usage.

He has in six months removed more good

officers from office FOR OPINION'S SAKE

THAN ALL THE GOVERNOR'S MAINE

EVER HAD.

He has appointed none to office but bullrag-

ging, brawling political demagogues.

He is committed in favor of an irredeemable

rag currency—and is supported by the Bank

Junio, whose interest it is to fasten that cur-

rency upon the people.

These, Citizens of Maine, are a few of the

many wonderful qualifications of Kent—a man

fitted by education, by habit, by a love of ostenta-

tion, to exert all the powers of his mighty

mind (!) all his energy to perpetuate the power

of the old Blue Light Federal Party.

What say you, fellow citizens? Has he the

public virtue or the private worth, the honest

patriotism or statesmanship, to be named for a

moment by the side of the manly, high-minded,

democratic FAIRFIELD, who has so nobly

and fearlessly defended your interests and hon-

or in Congress, and who is now, at your solici-

tation, before you as a candidate for Governor of

Maine.

Let the eve of the tenth of September an-

swer—and answer it will in the right way, so

far as goes the vote of one who has sworn upon

the altar of his country, never to make peace

with Federal tyranny, nor aristocracy—come

under whatever guise they may.

HANNIBAL.

From the Augusta Age.

A FEW FACTS FOR CANDID MEN.

The federalists have much to say about Jack-

son and Van Buren having increased the ex-

penditures of the Government. This is false.

No Republican President, from Jefferson down

to Van Buren has ever expended a single

dollar that he was not DIRECTED TO

EXPEND BY EXPRESS LAWS OF CONGRESS.

During the first six years of Jackson's ad-

ministration, the federalists had a majority in

the Senate. Not a dollar was appropriated

or expended for which that federal Senate did

not vote. And now they turn round, and

charge upon Gen. Jackson, extravagance for

making the expenditures which they themselves

directed, and which by the votes of Congress,

he was OBLIGED to make!

But the federalists attempt to evade this, by

saying that the appropriations were all made in

compliance with estimates and requisitions from

the Executive. This is untrue. Not a year

has passed, but Congress have forced upon the

Executive more appropriations than were

asked for. For instance, in 1835, the appro-

priation exceeded the estimates and requests of

the Departments by the sum of \$2,636,000—

in 1836, by the enormous sum of \$11,129,-

231—in 1837, by the still more enormous sum

of \$17,073,621. Here we have upwards of

\$30,000,000 of dollars in only three years, the

expenditure of which was forced upon the Pres-

ident over and above his estimates and re-

quirements for the necessary expenses of Govern-

ment. And the federal members who voted

in a body for this great excess of expenditures

and succeeded in carrying them by the aid of

a few only of the Republican members whose

constituents were locally interested, now turn

round and charge these expenditures upon Gen.

Jackson and Mr. Van Buren!

But they blame Jackson and Van Buren for

not vetoing these appropriations! Yet who

does not recollect how they abused Jackson

for vetoing the scheme of internal improvements

which was concocted under Adams's adminis-

tration, and contemplated an expenditure of at

least two hundred millions of dollars? That

veto enabled Jackson to PAY OFF THE NA-

TIONAL DEBT. The Federalists not only

hate him for that, but set down the very money

he paid it with as "extravagant expenditures of

Jackson and Van Buren." But they have

devised a way to tie up the hands of the Pres-

ident and absolutely to force his assent to their

inglorious appropriations. It is done in this

way. They will take a bill containing appro-

priations absolutely necessary for the support

of Government, tack on to it, by the aid of

Republican members locally interested, MIL-

LIONS OF DOLLARS OF APPROPRIA-

TIONS WHICH THE PRESIDENT NEVER

RECOMMENDED, and to which he is

opposed, and pass the bill, thus lumbered up,

on the last day of the session. The President

cannot veto a part of the bill. He veto the

whole, the Government is left without means

to go on (for though the Treasury is overflow-

ing, the President cannot take a dollar even

for the most necessary expenses, until Congress

have appropriated it)—he is therefore obliged

to the extravagant appropriations, in order to

get those which are absolutely necessary. This

is a trick resorted to at every session to force

upon the President expenditures, which, if

presented in separate bills, he would not hesi-

tate to arrest by his constitutional veto.

Further, the federalists would have us be-

lieve that Jackson and Van Buren have in-

creased the taxes, over and above what they

were under Adams. THE FACT IS DIRECTLY

THE REVERSE. The taxes have been GREAT-

LY DIMINISHED—MORE THAN ONE

HALF ON ALL THE NECESSARIES

OF LIFE. When Gen. Jackson came in,

every man had to pay ten cents tax on every

pound of black tea, eighteen cents tax on every

pound of hyson and twenty-five cents tax on

every pound of gunpowder tea. Now he is

not taxed a cent on either. Black tea cost,

then, about 60 cents, now about 30 cents—

hyson then \$1.25 cents, now 66 cents. Coffee

was then taxed one cent per pound—now free.

We had to pay for it about 20 cents then—

now about 13 cents. The tax on sugar has

been reduced 50 per cent.—on molasses from

5 cents per gallon to nothing—on silks from

30 per cent, to 10 per cent. on tin from 25

cents to nothing. We have selected these ar-

ticles at random from the Tariff act. They

show the immense reduction of taxes that has

occurred under Jackson and Van Buren.

How is it then, that "Jackson and Van Buren

have been able at once to diminish our taxes

and increase our revenue? How is it that they

have paid off the national debt—carried on

three Indian Wars—obtained from abroad mil-

lions upon millions of Indemnities, (which very

Indemnities are included by the honest feder-

alists in their sum of extravagant expenditures,

simply because in paying them out they passed

through the Treasury) added to the public do-

main ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF

ACRES, worth more than TWO HUNDRED

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—divided among

the States a surplus of TWENTY-EIGHT

MILLIONS; and have done all this without

increasing—nay while diminishing our taxes?

We answer that they did it by administering

the government efficiently by casting off the near-

sighted policy of the preceding administration, by

giving freedom to trade, and by opening the

public lands to settlement. Had the federal

dynasty continued in power, there is reason to

believe that the national debt would not have

been paid off—the public domain would not

have been increased, and the extraordinary ex-

penses arising from Indian Wars and Indian

emigration (to say nothing of their grand scheme

of Internal Improvements) could not have been

met without an increase of taxes and of the na-

tional debt.

"Jackson and Van Buren" have maintained

the honor of the country abroad, carried on three

Indian wars for the defence of the lives and

property of our citizens at home, and added to

the public domain one hundred millions of acres

worth enough to return to the pockets of our

citizens every dollar they have paid for the

support of government since Jackson came into

office.

Adams acquired no indemnities abroad, car-

ried on no wars at home, added next to nothing

to the public domain, and his friends now call

upon us to reimburse him and his imbecile pol-

itely because his administration which ac-

complished nothing for the country, and added

nothing to its wealth, cost less (and why should

it not?) than "the Jackson and Van Buren Ad-

ministration," which has done more for the

country every year, than Adams did during his

whole term; and added to the public domain

(the property of the people) land enough to re-

pay every dollar which the whole administra-

tion of the government has cost them, not ex-

cluding the many unnecessary appropriations

forced upon the President by a bare majority

of Congress, in the manner we have described,

against the wishes both of the President and

the great mass of the republican party.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES July 3d 1838.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen some service in

the political wars. I have been an attentive

observer of political men and political mea-

sures. I have read some history, (not much.)

I have seen some deserters from the Demo-

cratic standard, some traitors to the Demo-

cratic cause and the Democratic party, and the result

of my experience in this matter is, that all

FIGURES WON'T LIE—BUT FEDERAL EDITORS WILL!

The following is from the Voice of the Office Holders. We have omitted its party names.

"Demo. Calculations.—The way the democrats calculate to elect their Governor this Fall is a caution. A list has come into our possession, which was made out by one in the secrets of the party.

In York and Cumberland they calculate on a democratic majority of 1,500. In Hancock and Washington, 500.

Now the first two counties last Fall gave about 500 majority, making 1000 gain in favor of the Democrats! The second two gave 349, leaving a gain of 106 votes in favor of the democrats.

Then they calculate that Kennebec will balance Waldo. Last year Kennebec gave 2,639 majority for Kent, and Waldo only 1,430 for Parks. What say you old Kennebec, are you prepared to strike off 1,200 votes from your majority!

Then Lincoln is to balance Oxford. In Lincoln last year the federalists had a majority of 1,130, and in Oxford, Parritt, the democratic candidate for Congress last April, had only 188 majority! According to democratic logic 188 is equal to 1,130!

Penobscot is to offset Somerset. Last fall the democrats had 238 majority in Penobscot, and the federalists 645 in Somerset, that is 238 is equal to 645!

"FIGURES WON'T LIE."

We do not know by whom the calculation in question was made, but we venture to say, that so far as it relates to York, Cumberland Hancock and Washington Counties, if there be any error, it is in placing the democratic majorities too low—they will give all that is set down for them, and some of our best informed and most judicious friends say, several hundreds in addition.

We do not "calculate" that Waldo will quite balance Kennebec. The former will give about 2000 democratic majority, and the latter from 26 to 2800 for the federalists.

Lincoln will not "balance" Oxford by 1200 or 1400 votes. The former will give a small federal majority—the latter, can, and we think will, give 2000 democratic majority.

Penobscot will more than "offset" Somerset, by several hundreds.

"Hence we view" that Mr. FAIRFIELD'S majority will be about THREE THOUSAND—and it will puzzle the federalists amazingly to reduce it below that point, a single vote.

The democrats are taking hold in earnest, & WILL CARRY EVERY BRANCH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

IS THERE A SUN IN HEAVEN. We are to have no boy's play—both parties will be out in all their strength, and the democratic party will be a GREAT DEAL THE LARGEST. Mark that.

P. S. Will the Gazette or the Kennebec Journal furnish the estimate of votes by which they anticipate the re-election of Mr. Kent? Tell us where you expect to get your strength.—Eastern Argus.

THE LAST DEVICE OF FEDERALISM

The young sprouts of Federalism aware that their principles are odious to the people, are endeavoring to conceal them under the mantle of that old Democratic worthy, Thomas Jefferson.

This is the last resort of a feeble and off-defeated party, and the only one by which they hope to continue and succeed in their deceptions. But the attempt will not take with the older members of Federalism in honesty of purpose, and who still hate and revile Jefferson, regarding him as the first cause of the downfall of their party. They rebuke, with a spirit worthy of Federalism in its day of triumph under the older Adams, this last attempt of these "young men" who have permitted their zeal to outstrip their knowledge and honesty.

The Convention of young wig-lets which recently assembled at Utica, in the State of New York, in their Address, composed with evident care and ability after heaping the usual quantity of abuse and misrepresentation upon the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren attempt to escape in the smoke of praise lavishly bestowed upon Jefferson. While they condemn without measure the democratic course of Jackson and Van Buren they laud in extravagant terms the Democratic policy of Jefferson.

But the thin disguise could not avail these youthful emissaries even with the honest portion of their own party. Their praise of Jefferson has been shown by his application than the abuse so lavishly heaped upon Jackson and Van Buren for treachery in the foot-prints of that Great Avenger of American Democracy.

But the merited and severe rebukes administered to these young men of N. York could not prevent this contagion from spreading. There are those in our own region who have foolishly and meanly imitated this bad example—Some, who have boasted of Federalism as a birth-right, have in their mad folly attempted in print, to impose themselves upon the notice of the people as democrats by birth and practice. Nor have they, stopped here—but have even imitated and added to the sin, original, by proving their young comrades in New York. While known and self-confessed as avowed opponents to Abolition in all its forms, they have attempted and do attempt to impose themselves upon the Abolitionists as true and avowed advocates of their sacred cause without their host. At this crisis every measure. Language is inadequate to express the contempt due to such baseness. We trust true democrats will go with his party, heart and hand, that both Democrats and Abolitionists will hand. It would be "as easy for a camel to go

award all such attempts at foul deception with their true deserts.

The Sunday Morning News—an old fashioned Federal print discharges to the Young Tories of New York in this wise—and we commend the chastisement to those in our own immediate region who have evinced so much zeal in adding sin to others iniquity.

"In looking over this address," (of the Whig Young Men of New York) "we are overwhelmed with mortification and astonishment. We involuntarily ask ourselves—can this be real? Are parties in the United States so utterly selfish and unprincipled, that for the sake of gaining an election, and acquiring a temporary ascendancy, they are ready to relinquish all fidelity to truth, honor and justice—renounce their well tried rules of papers against which they have always contended?—incorporate their venom and their life-blood with their own—and all for what? power! We answer if such be the nature of parties away with them!—If there be ten men, good and true in the United States, who have courage to withstand such hollow-hearted hypocrisy, we are of their party, and of no other. We say, shame to the Young Whigs,—and shame to the old ones too, all of them, who have the effrontery to back the renegade archbishop! Shame to them all—we whistle them off! If that which they teach us is Whig Doctrine, we are no longer whig, thank God!"

We have extracted but a portion of this well-merited and well-applied castigation. But enough to show the Young Federalists the contempt and utter loathing in which their weak hypocrisy is held by honest men of their own party. Will any portion of the Federal press in Maine join in this expose and denunciation of base practices perpetrated under the specious and illusive guise "that all is fair in politics?" We fear not.

To our friends we would say.—Be prepared for anything and everything. The opponents of Democracy and Equal rights are incited to desperation for the last time. The deceptions they have attempted, show too plainly the Demonic Spirit by which they are guided.—Be not intimidated by threats, and least of all do not bargain away your dearest rights and privileges for "Batter's mess of poisoned pottage."

THE CANDIDATES.

The federal candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Maine is EDWARD KENT, its present incumbent—the democratic candidate is JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Edward Kent is of aristocratic descent. He was born to competence and received early advantages of education. After taking his degree in the University of Harvard, he studied law in the office of Chancellor Kent of New York. From his youth up he has been educated in the tenets of federalism. Peculiar advantages were afforded him while at Harvard University and at Chancellor Kent's office to imbibe the unadulterated principles of the federal aristocracy of the country. Circumstances have never thrown him among the people. With them he has no sympathies. He does not understand their feelings. He cannot appreciate their wants. In truth, educated for the bar, designed to be exclusively a gentleman, he is instructed in the precepts of federalism in his early youth and mature years, living apart from the people, he is anti-democratic in all his views and feelings.

JOHN FAIRFIELD sprung from the midst of the people. Indigence was his inheritance and sowed energy and talent. His early associations were with the people. He is acquainted with their views and enters into all their sympathies. He is a self-made man and owes his present eminence to his exertions.—Once he was a sailor boy—but by his own exertions he educated himself—was admitted to the bar—soon became distinguished—was appointed reporter of the State by the Governor—was elected a member of Congress—and now is before the people as a candidate of the Chief Magistracy of this State.

Which of these men will the people prefer? Who is this man. Who is most closely connected with them, their hopes and their interests? Who deserves most at their hands, the self-made man John Fairfield, or the high-born, high-bred, aristocratic Edward Kent? Let the people answer.—Frontier Journal.

THE PROSPECT.

We have an intention of deceiving our readers, or of being deceived ourselves, in relation to the probable result of the approaching election—and hence we have taken unwarped pains to inform ourselves accurately of the state of the party, its prospects, &c. &c. throughout the State. We have an extensive correspondence in every county, with old and experienced men whose judgment would not be warped by prejudice or excitement. We have carefully compared their statements and estimates, and based our opinion on the aggregate. We do not hesitate to say, that the true democracy was never more united and enthusiastic than the old Apostles of the party are taking hold in earnest,—and that we SHALL CARRY EVERY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT BY LARGE MAJORITIES.

We entertain no more doubt of this result, than we do of the fact that our election is about to take place—we consider it as sure as any event can be which has not already transpired. We have carefully and impartially surveyed the whole ground, and have been led to the conclusion we have announced by irresistible facts, known and self-confessed as avowed opponents to Abolition in all its forms, they have attempted and do attempt to impose themselves upon the Abolitionists as true and avowed advocates of their sacred cause without their host. At this crisis every measure. Language is inadequate to express the contempt due to such baseness. We trust true democrats will go with his party, heart and hand, that both Democrats and Abolitionists will hand. It would be "as easy for a camel to go

through the eye of a needle on a square trot," as for the federalists, whether one name or two, to defeat Mr. FAIRFIELD, or secure a majority in either branch of the legislature—and on the truth of this "prediction"—based, as we believe it to be, on incontrovertible facts,—we are willing to stake our rotation as a prophet.—Eastern Argus.

FALSE ISSUES

The federalists endeavor to distract and divide the democratic party by tugging up false issues and false tests—by striving to make the objects of their zealous care lieve that the test of democracy is the support, or opposition to, a political measure, which changed as circumstances seem to require. We have not so learned democracy. We do not understand it to be embodied in any one measure, or founded on broad and general principles, of which measures may be said to be the result. Men may agree in principle, and yet differ upon measures. Let no be deceived.—Eastern Argus.

MAINE DEGRADED BY GOV. KENT'S AMBASSADOR

We would not have believed that the healthful air of Maine could ever have been breathed by so sycophantic a being as an Ambassador of Gov. Kent (Col. Kinsman) moved to be at the Webster dinner in Faneuil Hall. He not only toasted Mr. Webster, with the devotion of a Burnside to his woeen gorilla he laid himself and the whig party of Maine at the foot of the Boston Aristocracy, and besought it to put its feet on their necks? "Take us into your service," said this suppliant to be made a slave; "let us be your hewers of wood and your drawers of water!"

This was the language and meaning of the Maine Ambassador, if he is truly reported in the federal papers.

"If, said he, the whigs of Maine are conquered, at the next election, they would be almost tempted to throw themselves into the arms of the whigs of Massachusetts and be hewers of wood and drawers of water!"

Here is a candid opinion of the true character of the Boston federalists. Col. Kinsman admits that if the whigs of Maine have to throw themselves into the arms of the whigs of Massachusetts, they will be put to the most menial offices, and be made the slaves of the bank aristocracy.

It is a true picture. The honest yeomanry of Maine see the alternative their leaders are preparing for them. If the whigs of Maine are to be succeeded, then the people of Maine are to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the bank aristocracy of Maine who are the mere subs of the State street aristocracy of Boston.

But if they fail to elect Kent, then the whig managers propose to make the people over direct to the State street Corporations, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

For once Col. Kinsman has been frank as a politician. He tells the truth when he admits that the common people wherever they come under the whigs, have to be made mere servants, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." We get the truth sometimes from the whigs in their cups.

But what a deep humiliation is this for the mainly yeomanry of Maine. Here is a man pretending to speak in the name of the people of Maine and proposing to transfer them back again to their old masters in Massachusetts to become slaves to Boston federalists, rather than they should be freemen at home under a republican government!—Boston Advocate.

THE PARTIES.

There are two, and but two great political parties in this country, and their principles are as opposite as light and darkness—as virtue and vice—as truth and falsehood. The one believes in the integrity and intelligence of the people—the other distrusts and despises them. The one is open and frank in the avowal of its cardinal and permanent principles—the other non-committal—professing doctrines which it never intends—avowing sentiments which it never feels, and assuming names to cloak its hypocrisy. The one is mild and generous, free from arrogance and ostentation, buoyant with hope and the advocates of reform—the other is hostile and selfish, loud in pretension, fierce in words, fond of vain parade, reckless of the rights of the people, claiming what is not their own—"all the decency, intelligence and religion"—and bloated with pride. The one advocates and sustains equal rights and privileges, the best interests of the many, their ability and weight in the scale of a free government, and base their political principles on the patriotic doctrines of Seventy-six—the other are for invidious, aristocratic distinctions in society, a government founded on, and controlled by, the wealthy, for the benefit of the few—advocates of privileged, incorporated monopolies, and the tenacious adherents of ancient, exploded, political errors—errors, which if carried into practice, would prove fatal to this Republic.

Fellow-Citizens!—The first party here delineated is the DEMOCRACY OF OUR COUNTRY, the disciples of Jefferson, the supporters of the present Administration—the other the FEDERAL-WHIGS, the disciples of Hamilton, Pickens, and Ames, (the old Federal dynasty), and enemies to government of the people. Can you hesitate for a moment which standard to enlist under, which party to support? We know you cannot!

Star, Danville, Vt.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

We learn that previous to the meeting of the faction which put Mr. Smith in nomination for Governor, the Hon. ALLEN H. COBB

one of the oldest and staunchest democrats in the State, was waited on by a gentleman from Bangor, and solicited to accept, the honor of the nomination. Mr. Cobb replied, in effect, that he had been too long a democrat to desert the cause at this period of his life, and that his sentiments coincided so exactly with those of Mr. Fairfield, that he should not only decline being a candidate against him, but should exert himself to the utmost to secure his election.

Mr. Cobb's course was honorable and patriotic, and was a severe rebuke to those who sought to make him an instrument for defeating the democratic party.—Eastern Argus.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY.

Mr. Moses Bader, of Bowerbank, states to us that he saw Sheriff Gilman of Piscataquis, one of Gov. Kent's officers, give Darius Perham 20 cents to vote the whig ticket; and that William Newell offered him (Badger) an order for \$1.50 on Sheriff Gilman, if he would not go to the polls this fall, which he indignantly refused; also that a sheep was offered to a young man of Piscataquis to vote the federal ticket.

From the Eastern Argus.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Greene.—As the approaching political contest draws near, it is gratifying to the friends of democracy to learn through the press, that their cause is advancing—that their brethren enlisted under the same banner with themselves in different parts of the State, stand firm and unwavering—true to the principles so dear to every Republican, and that they are wide awake longing for the opportunity to arrive, when they can vindicate their injured rights at the ballot box, and redeem the State from the curse of federal thralldom. We had a glorious Convention at Paris on the 8th inst. The greatest harmony and unanimity of feeling prevailed, and all were united in the opinion that it was one of the best Conventions ever held in this County. Be assured Old Oxford will do her duty. Firm as her own granite hills, are her hardy sons to the cause of Republicanism, which she has so long fostered with so much vigilance and care. We have every thing to encourage us, and we feel confident of a handsome democratic gain. In this contest we forget all past differences, all divisions among ourselves, and are marching forward shoulder to shoulder. If old Oxford County does not, on the day of election, present a bold and invincible front, which will carry alarm and dismay into the federal camp, then are we mistaken in the "signs of the times." The federalists may bluster and brag, but the "huge paws" will give them a hoist, which will land them even beyond a hope of recovery.

O. P. Q.

Oxford, August 10, 1838.

Will it be believed that the proposition of Mr. Parritt of Me., on the 5th to amend the Finance Bill of Mr. Wright, so as to require the deposit banks to keep on hand one dollar in specie to every five in liabilities, was voted down in the House of Representatives, by the federalists & conservatives? IT IS TRUE! and we think that the fact will astound the people.—Vt. Patriot.

Let it be remembered that among those federalists were Messrs EVANS, NOYES, and ROBINSON, of Maine.

State of Parties in Mississippi.—Let not the Federalists "lay the flattering unction to their souls," that because Prentiss and Word are in Congress, there is a Federal majority here. No such thing. Those gentlemen were elected on a fraudulent and deceitful issue. They got in by legerdemain, humbug, panic, and accident. In a far contest Col. Claiborne would have distanced them both. General Davis had not half an opportunity. He had to pass through the few counties he did visit, like an express mail-rider. At this moment the administration party has a majority of 3500 in Mississippi, all counted; and we are gaining ground every day.—Natchez Free Trader.

We learn that Mr. PRENTISS admitted during his recent visit to this city, Mississippi was democratic, and that he entertained no hopes of a re-election. He said further, as we are informed, that the State would unquestionably go for the Independent Treasury, and that his friends here need not deceive themselves with a hope that a different result could be produced.

Let us not be afraid, then, to try experiments, merely because they are new, nor lavish upon aged error, the veneration due only to truth. Let us not be afraid to follow reason, however far she may diverge from the beaten path of opinion. All the inventions which embellish life, all the discoveries which enlarged the field of human happiness, are but various results of the bold experimental exercise of that distinguished attribute of man.—It was the exercise of reason that ought our sires those simple elements of freedom on which they founded their stupendous structure of empire. The result is now before mankind, not in the embryo form of a doubtful experiment; not as the mere theory of visionary statesman, or the mind project of hot brained rebels: it is before them in the beautiful maturity of established facts attested by sixty-two years of national experience, and witnessed throughout its progress by an ad-mirer and witness of the world. Where does the sun in all his compass, shed his beams on a country, freer, better happier than this? Where does he behold more diffused prosperity, more active industry, more social harmony, more abiding faith, hope, and charity? Where are the foundations of private right more stable, or the limits of public order more inviolately observed?

Where does the laborer go to the toil with an alacrier step, or an erecter brow, effulgent with the heart reflected light of conscious independence? Where does the agriculturist drive his team a field with a more cheery spirit, in the certain assurance that the harvest is his own? Where does commerce launch more busily her bark upon the deep, aware that she has to strive but with the tyranny of the elements, and not with the more appalling tyranny of man?

Correct's Oration.

WHEAT BOUNTY.

The State has paid the towns the bounty on wheat in script—paper redeemable in a year. The towns cannot pay individuals with this paper, but must get it shaved by banks and brokers, or else those entitled to bounty cannot get it. We have not heard that the salaries of any of the officers are paid in this "depreciated paper"—they are paid in a different currency, and thus Mr. Kent's administration has made "one currency for the Government and another for the people," truly and literally. The farmers are put off for a long time without any thing, and then are paid as we have described; but the office holders are paid promptly and in the best currency to be had. Why were not banks called on for loans they are obliged by law to make the State, and the wheat bounty paid as it should have been? Answer this, ye blowers on Kent bugles and tin whistles. And why were the farmers, the "huge paws," thus neglected, while Mr. Kent's supporters, when the treasury was empty, were attempting to appropriate money that was not needed on the Argo's took road? Had the wheat bounty been paid and other necessary appropriations made, and still a surplus in the treasury, it might, perhaps, have thus been disposed of with propriety. But prudent, discreet men will answer that an available sum of something like \$50,000 for the Aroostook road was sufficient, these hard times, with an empty treasury, the great Military Road in a suffering condition, the wheat bounty unpaid, the State greatly in debt, and when the people and the times demand economy and not extravagance. The people have as yet seen but little of what they will see of the "favoritism, corruption and wickedness of the present State administration.—Bangor Democrat.

LOOK OUT!

We are informed that in several instances the Selectmen of democratic towns, have not received from the office of the Secretary of State, the blank forms for the return of votes, which he is bound by law to furnish. How generally this is the case, we, of course, do not know. Is this part of a concerted scheme to smother the voices of the people? Let our friends look out. If democratic towns are not furnished with proper blank forms, let them send to the office of Secretary of State, and obtain them.

Augusta Age.

Zadoc Long, the federal candidate for Congress in Oxford, has issued an address to the citizens of that County, in which he pleads very pathetically for their votes. "If this Address is a sample of Mr. Long's qualifications, it may be considered peculiarly fortunate for Oxford County that there is not a possibility of his election. The address is a low, vulgar, trifling, such an one as none but a blackguard would write."—Eastern Argus.

MARRIED.

In Calais, Mr. William Woodbury, to Miss Francis D. Winchell.

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES, Tailor & Draper, WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILLINERY COATS and PANTS. CUTTING done to order. Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1838.

Executioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate in the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction at McMillan's Store in Fryeburg in said County, on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of September, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of late of said Fryeburg, Esquire, deceased, as will produce the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the land, houses, and other improvements situated in the town of Fryeburg, and also the reversion of the widows dower, and shares in the Moose Brook Canal, and such other property as may then remain unsold. Creditors and others may find it for their interest to attend the sale, at which time the conditions of sale will be made known. ABIGAIL O. RIPLEY, Executor. JUDAH DANA, JOHN A. BALKM, Executors. Fryeburg, Aug. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Robert Hillborn dated Aug. 8, 1838, for \$20.00. Also one given to Calvin Crocker, dated Aug. 8, 1838, for \$5.25; as I have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same. All persons indebted to me either by note or account are informed that they will find their notes and accounts at S. Emery's office in Paris who is authorized to settle the same. SUMNER HALE, the same. Paris, Aug. 21, 1838.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscribers on the second day of August kept at East Livermore, by Almon & Sylvanus Wyman, a black mare with a small white spot in the forehead. Said mare was stolen by the said Almon & Sylvanus Wyman, and the subscribers do hereby declare that they demand one dollar and the unpaid charges for impounding the same. I have committed said mare to be found as an estray, and the owner is hereby requested to pay damage and cost and take said mare away. East Livermore, August 12, 1838. COLMAN HAINES.

